

REMARKS

Claims 1-7, and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geaghan (US 6,395,863 B2) in view of Wolk et al. (US 6,485,884 B2). Claims 8-9, and 11 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geaghan (US 6,395,863 B2) and Wolk et al. (US 6,485,884 B2), in view of Quist et al. (US 2002/0044065 A1). Claim 10 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geaghan (US 6,395,863 B2) and Wolk et al. (US 6,485,884 B2), in view of Duwaer (US 5,402,151). Claim 15 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geaghan (US 6,395,863 B2) and Wolk et al. (US 6,485,884 B2), in view of Albro et al. (US 6,403,223 B1).

Claim 1 is hereby amended to include the features of original claims 2 and 4 that the polarizing element is an integral part of the touch screen substrate and that the OLED display is located on the bottom side of the substrate. Claims 5 and 6 are amended to depend from claim 1, and claims 2, 3, 4, 12, 13 and 14 are cancelled. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims as amended is requested for the following reasons.

As claimed in amended claim 1, Applicant's invention is directed to a touch screen for use with an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display including a substrate having a top side and a bottom side, the OLED display being located on the bottom side of the substrate; a plurality of touch screen elements located on the top side of the substrate; and a polarizing element for reducing glare and improving contrast of the OLED display, wherein the polarizing element is an integral part of the [touch screen] substrate.

Geaghan discloses a touch screen wherein the polarizing element is on the underside of the topsheet of a touchscreen. Wolk et al. disclose an OLED display having a polarizing element for reducing glare and improving contrast.

In rejecting original claim 2, which specifies that the polarizing element is in the substrate of the touchscreen, the Examiner argues that Geaghan teaches a polarizing element in a substrate of a touch screen. Applicant disagrees. None of the embodiments disclosed by Geaghan show or suggest locating the polarizing element in the substrate of the touchscreen. In fact, doing so would defeat the intended function of

the polarizing element in Geaghan, which is to reduce the reflections from the transparent electrodes of the touch screen. It is well settled that when the intended function of a reference is destroyed when making a modification or combination, it would not have been obvious to make the modification or combination.

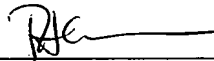
Although Geaghan does teach that the substrate of the display can also serve as the substrate of the touch screen, neither Geaghan nor Wolk et al. suggest employing a polarizing element as an integral part of the substrate. It is believed therefore that claim 1 as amended is patentable over Geaghan considered in light of Wolk et al. The remainder of the claims depend from claim 1 and are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons.

It is believed that the claims in the application are allowable over the prior art and such allowance is respectfully requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page(s) is captioned **"Version With Markings To Show Changes Made."**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees in connection with this communication to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. 05-0225.
A duplicate copy of this communication is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,



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Version With Markings To Show Changes Made

In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning on page 4, line 14 has been amended as set forth below.

Flat-panel displays have a problem that is also present when touch screens are used in conjunction with the displays. Ambient light incident on the front surface of either the flat panel or the touch screen is reflected from the front surface to the viewer's eyes, as is illustrated in Fig. 7 (prior art). In Fig. 7 a touch screen with components **12** and **14** are placed above a display with components **50** and **52**. Light **100** is reflected from the surfaces of the components together with emitted light **101**. This reflected light **100**, or glare, reduces the percentage of light from the light-emitting display **101** that reaches the viewer's eyes thereby reducing the perceived brightness and effective contrast of the display. This problem is commonly dealt with by placing a polarizing filter (generally circular) between the viewer and the reflective surface. Fig. 8[a] illustrates this with a filter **110** placed above the display and Fig. [8b] 9 with a filter **110** placed above the touch screen. However, the use of additional filters within a composite flat-panel display with a touch screen creates additional processing steps, requires additional components, and creates additional interlayer reflections which raise costs, reduce reliability, and reduce performance

The paragraph beginning on page 7, line 24 has been amended as set forth below.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention is employed in a device that includes Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) which are composed of small molecule or polymeric OLEDs as disclosed in but not limited to US Patent 4,769,292, issued September 6, 1988 to Tang et al. and US Patent 5,061,569, issued October 29, 1991 to VanSlyke et al. Many combinations and variations of organic light emitting displays can be used to fabricate such a device.

In the Claims:

Claims 2, 3, 4, 12, 13 and 14 are cancelled.

Claims 1, 5 and 6 are amended as set forth below.

1. (Once amended) A touch screen for use with an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, comprising:

a) a substrate having a top side and a bottom side, the OLED display being located on the bottom side of the substrate;

b) a plurality of touch screen elements located on the top side of substrate; and

c) a polarizing element for reducing glare and improving contrast of the OLED display, wherein the polarizing element is an integral part of the [touch screen] substrate.

5. (Once amended) The touch screen claimed in claim [4] 1, wherein the OLED display is a top emitting display, and the substrate of the touch screen also serves as a cover sheet on the top emitting display.

6. (Once amended) The touch screen claimed in claim [4] 1, wherein the OLED display is a bottom emitting display having a substrate on which are deposited organic light emitting elements that emit light through the substrate of the display and the substrate of the display also serves as the substrate of the touch screen.